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# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
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L A T E C A B L E S

Third official Argentine corn estimate for 1939-40 placed at 408,442,000 bushels as compared with 191,485,000 bushels in 1938-39.

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Hungary, excluding northern Transylvania, 1940 corn production estimated at 116,686,000 bushels as against 91,906,000 bushels in 1939.

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October declared exports of Brazil nuts to the United States from Brazil were 722 short tons unshelled and 1,145 short tons shelled.

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Statements appearing recently in the Russian press indicate that the 1940 cotton crop in the Soviet Union may not reach the 4,300,000 bales previously estimated by a Soviet official. Planting was reported to have been delayed by unfavorable weather conditions, and severe losses are now threatened because of a consequent delay in harvesting. A statement of October 14 indicated that, in Uzbekistan, the most important cotton area, only 25.9 percent of the delivery plan had been fulfilled compared with a planned fulfillment of 40.5 percent.

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## G-R-A-I-N-S

ITALY DECREES HIGHER PRICES  
TO GRAIN PRODUCERS . . . . .

A recent decree of the Italian Government increased prices to be paid farmers for certain grains by about 20 percent over those fixed for the 1939 crops, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In the case of wheat, bread types formerly sold at 135 lire per 100 kilograms (\$1.85 per bushel) are now to bring 155 lire (\$2.12); durum wheats were increased from 150 to 170 lire (\$2.05 to \$2.33). All grains must be delivered for sale to the Ammassi, the authorized grain-collecting agencies, which are not only to pay the higher prices for deliveries made after the publication of the decree but must also make up the difference in cases of 1940 wheat and oats sold prior to the decree.

ITALY: Fixed price per 100 kilograms for specified grains,  
1939-1940

Crops	Prices fixed to farmers		Percentage
	1939	1940	increase
	Lire	Lire	Percent
Bread wheat <u>a/</u> .....	135	155	15
Durum wheat <u>b/</u> .....	150	170	13
Corn .....	95	120	26
Rice .....	100	130	30
Oats .....	<u>c/</u> 120	135	12

Published in L'Agricoltore, issues of August 31 and September 7. Lira equals about 5 United States cents.

a/ 75-hectoliter weight. b/ 78-hectoliter weight. c/ Average price paid in 1939; prices for oats were not fixed for the 1939 crop.

The advances in grain prices are to be met out of Government funds, it is reported, and no increase in prices of bread and of other grain products is expected. The purpose for which the decree was issued was not made clear in the published reports, but it was apparently intended to encourage farmers to increase seedings of these grains, to insure the delivery of the crops to the Ammassi, and to discourage the withholding of grain for private speculation. Other crops are said to have been giving better returns to farmers, and it is considered likely that wheat seedings, particularly, would have been reduced this fall if higher prices had not been established.

## UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS CONTINUE SMALL . . .

Total exports of wheat, including flour as grain, from the United States during July-September, the first quarter of the 1940-41 marketing



year, totaled 9,706,000 bushels as compared with 21,880,000 and 29,792,000 bushels, respectively, in the comparable periods of 1939-40 and 1938-39. Exports to European markets, which usually account for around three-fourths of the United States wheat trade, amounted to only 3 million bushels, 2.5 million bushels of which were destined for the British Isles.

UNITED STATES: Exports of wheat, including flour, to principal countries of destination, July-September 1938-1940

Country of destination	July-September					
	Exports			Percentage of total		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom.....	6,508	2,643	2,179	21.8	12.1	22.5
Ireland .....	823	302	354	2.8	1.4	3.6
Netherlands .....	8,958	3,709	0	30.1	17.0	0
Belgium .....	2,595	3,379	0	8.7	15.4	0
Greece .....	324	52	8	1.1	.2	.1
Other Europe .....	4,738	617	477	15.9	2.8	4.9
Total Europe .....	23,946	10,702	3,018	80.4	48.9	31.1
Costa Rica .....	134	171	124	.4	.8	1.3
Guatemala .....	139	150	87	.5	.7	.9
Honduras .....	73	80	55	.2	.4	.5
Nicaragua .....	52	101	51	.2	.5	.5
Panama, Republic of ....	130	137	117	.4	.6	1.2
Panama Canal Zone .....	53	71	56	.2	.3	.6
El Salvador .....	111	119	28	.4	.6	.3
Cuba .....	1,322	1,558	910	4.4	7.1	9.4
Mexico .....	25	91	16	.1	.4	.2
Dominican Republic .....	65	75	69	.2	.3	.7
Haiti, Republic of .....	81	144	86	.3	.7	.9
Bolivia .....	6	3	4	-	-	-
Brazil .....	34	38	114	.1	.2	1.2
Colombia .....	137	182	28	.5	.8	.3
Ecuador .....	84	286	6	.3	1.3	.1
Peru .....	27	20	20	.1	.1	.2
Venezuela .....	401	595	506	1.4	2.7	5.2
Others a/ .....	3	b/	0	-	-	0
Total c/ .....	2,877	3,821	2,277	9.7	17.5	23.5
West Indies d/ .....	340	194	108	1.1	.9	1.1
Orient e/ .....	177	3,681	2,101	.6	16.8	21.6
Philippine Islands .....	898	1,132	820	3.0	5.2	8.4
British West Africa .....	174	120	76	.6	.5	.8
Others .....	1,380	2,230	1,306	4.6	10.2	13.5
Total all countries ...	29,792	21,880	9,706	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. b/ Less than 500 bushels.

c/ Twenty Latin American Republics and Republic of Panama. d/ British, French, and Netherlands West Indies. e/ China, Japan, Hong Kong, and Kwantung.

Shipments to the Latin American Republics, practically all in the form of flour, totaled considerably below those of July-September 1939-40 and 1938-39, but they represented nearly a fourth of the total this season. Brazil was the only Latin American country to increase its takings, through the increase was not large.

Exports to the Orient, while smaller this season than last, were considerably above those of July-September 1938-39 and constituted nearly 22 percent of the total. Shipments to the Philippine Islands and the West Indies were, however, smaller than in either of the past two seasons.

#### JAPANESE WHEAT SUPPLY MAY FALL SHORT OF REQUIREMENTS . . .

In spite of an indicated increase in the official estimate of the 1940 Japanese wheat crop, the domestic wheat supply of Japan is believed to be insufficient to meet requirements, according to the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. Because of the short rice crop, it is expected that the Government will continue to encourage the use of wheat as a rice substitute, but press reports indicate that this will necessitate the banning of flour exports from Japan to yen-bloc countries. This action has not occurred, but all exports are under strict supervision and control by the Government. It is unofficially estimated that the present annual average domestic requirements of Japan total about 64.8 million bushels of wheat, of which 18.6 million are needed for noodles, 4.6 for bread, 11.7 for soya sauce and paste, 2.0 for feed, 0.6 for industrial glue, 1.0 for seed, 13.6 for export, and 12.7 million bushels for other purposes. Statistically, the apparent domestic utilization of wheat in Japan during 1934-35 to 1939-40 averaged somewhat less than 50 million bushels.

Flour mills operated actively during early October. Import statistics are unavailable, but during September-October, about 672,000 bushels of wheat were reported by the trade to have entered the country, about 560,000 bushels of which were said to represent a delayed shipment of Australian wheat purchased last December under a contract for 7,500,000 bushels. July flour exports, all to yen-bloc countries, were reported at 265,000 barrels. Wheat prices at the mill on October 1, including import duty and landing charges, were quoted as follows, with comparisons as of September 1 in parentheses: Canadian No. 1, \$1.18 per bushel (\$1.21), No. 3, \$1.12 (\$1.16); Australian, \$1.13 (\$1.13); Manchurian, \$1.59 per bushel (\$1.59). Domestic wheat of standard grade was \$1.35 per bushel on October 1, and flour was quoted, c.i.f. Dairen, at \$1.31 per bag; c.i.f. Tangku, at \$1.62.

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V E G E T A B L E   O I L S   A N D   O I L S E E D S

## UNITED STATES SOYBEAN EXPORTS

DURING 1939-40 ATTAINED RECORD LEVEL . . .

Exports of soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean meal from the United States during 1939-40 (October-September marketing year) were the highest on record. The large exports were attributed to the unusual European demand and the record 1939 domestic crop. Exports of soybeans and meal during the 1940-41 season are expected to be insignificant and soybean-oil exports to be substantially below the 1939-40 volume.

UNITED STATES: Soybean production, exports, and imports,  
1930-31 to 1940-41

Year October- September	Soybeans			Soybean oil		Soybean cake and meal	
	Produc- tion <u>a/</u>	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
1930-31 ..	13,471	<u>b/</u>	54	5,152	5,864	-	35,094
1931-32 ..	16,733	2,161	49	3,048	1,137	-	37,125
1932-33 ..	14,975	2,450	13	1,340	2,762	-	56,537
1933-34 ..	13,147	0	6	1,758	1,652	-	49,983
1934-35 ..	23,095	19	5	3,811	13,320	-	128,604
1935-36 ..	44,378	3,490	4	4,396	9,690	-	40,036
1936-37 ..	29,983	19	17	4,883	28,637	-	111,457
1937-38 ..	45,272	1,368	3	6,656	5,244	-	30,969
1938-39 ..	62,729	4,401	3	7,142	2,487	c/53,926	24,631
1939-40 ..	87,409	10,949	2	18,158	5,040	124,609	24,283
1940-41 ..	81,541	-	-	-	-	-	-

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Production figures are for the calendar year 1930 to 1940. b/ Not available. c/ January-September.

European buying of American soybeans last season was particularly heavy during the summer and fall of 1939, due to the difficulty of obtaining Manchurian beans. As a result of the German-Japanese barter agreement, Germany took large quantities of Manchurian soybeans at a rather high price level. Because of these high prices, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden turned to the United States for their supply.

Soybean-oil exports, in 1939-40 equivalent to 2 million bushels of beans, are expected to be less this season, as nearly half of the shipments last year went to European countries where deliveries at the present time are seriously hampered by the war. Soybean-oil imports into Cuba declined during the past season, due to larger imports of American lard.



Soybean-meal exports during the 1939-40 season went largely to the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Canada. Export prospects, therefore, for the current marketing year are expected to be reduced materially.

UNITED STATES: Soybean exports, October-September  
1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	October-September		
	1937-38	1938-39 <u>a/</u>	1939-40
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Denmark .....	17	229,243	2,038,129
Finland .....	-	-	53,000
France .....	104,928	151,934	183
Germany .....	-	77,882	-
Netherlands .....	54,900	388,279	7,353,986
United Kingdom .....	12,445	145,379	31,841
Canada .....	<u>b/</u> 1,051,346	<u>b/</u> 2,261,524	279,984
Mexico .....	143,957	23,007	97
Norway .....	-	201,875	209,795
Sweden .....	-	831,622	979,202
Others .....	220	90,590	2,936
Total .....	1,367,813	4,401,335	10,949,153

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Figures have been revised and do not check with those published in earlier issues of Foreign Crops and Markets. b/ A large percentage of this quantity was reexported to European countries.

UNITED STATES: Soybean-oil exports, October-September  
1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	October-September		
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Cuba .....	4,794	5,061	3,734
Switzerland .....	-	-	2,481
Finland .....	-	-	4,039
Sweden .....	-	-	1,076
Canada .....	76	75	1,834
Curacao (Netherland W. Indies)	537	642	747
Costa Rica .....	99	156	497
Iceland .....	-	-	487
Norway .....	13	2	211
Panama, Republic of .....	9	26	370
Union of South Africa .....	411	368	167
Others .....	717	812	2,515
Total .....	6,656	7,142	18,158

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R SNO IMPROVEMENT IN PROSPECT FOR  
JAPANESE COTTON-TEXTILE INDUSTRY . . .

Cotton-mill activity in Japan is expected to be further reduced in November because of the large stocks of cotton textiles on hand and the poor prospects for improvement in export markets, according to a late radiogram. Five million spindles are reported to be idle, indicating that the present rate of mill operation is about 55 percent of capacity. The reduced mill activity has contributed toward a general rise in the cost of production over that of a year ago, and the tendency is for further advances.

Some improvement was noted in exports of cotton piecegoods from Japan in September as a result of new purchases to replenish depleted stocks in the principal export markets, such as British India, French Indochina, and Australia, where imports from other countries are difficult because of the war. The September export figure of about 184 million square yards, compared with 156 million yards in August, was the largest since March 1940 but considerably less than the 226 million yards exported in September 1939. Total exports during the first 9 months of 1940 were tentatively placed at 1,371 million yards or 23 percent below the 1,777 million yards exported during the corresponding period in 1939.

The increased exports of cotton goods in September were felt to be only temporary, since because of political and economic conditions in the Orient, import and export restrictions in the sterling-bloc areas, exchange difficulties, and shortage of shipping space, no improvement in the near future is expected. Reports from other sources have indicated that in recent months large shipments of British cotton goods have gone to the Netherlands Indies in exchange for raw materials, thus reducing possibilities of Japanese expansion in this important textile market.

Fundamental reorganization of the Japanese textile industry is now being discussed in Japan by various associated manufacturers, exporters, importers, and dealers, with the object of enabling it to meet rapidly changing conditions both at home and abroad, and to make it conform with the new "national structure" of the country. Opinion was expressed by leaders that operations of all sections of the cotton industry should be placed under the control of the Japan Cotton Spinners Association, with the right to liquidate inefficient mills and amalgamate the others into units of specified sizes. If these plans are put into effect, control of the industry will be centralized and made uniform so as to reduce the cost of operation and to enable it to compete more easily in foreign markets.

Buying interest in American cotton continued negligible, and it appears that, even if the Orient is spared further military disturbance,

Japanese imports of American cotton during 1940-41 may reach only about 400,000 bales instead of the 550,000 bales previously expected. Import figures for September are not available, but it is believed that imports of Indian and Brazilian were greater than the August figures of 45,000 and 32,000 bales respectively, while imports of American were less than the 38,000 bales that arrived in August. Total imports are believed to have been about equal to the August figure of 121,000 bales. Practically all statistics relating to the Japanese cotton industry have been suppressed by the Japanese Government for the time being.

Figures covering raw-cotton stocks at the end of September are not available, but wharf stocks are believed to have declined to about 210,000 bales from the 226,000 bales reported at the end of August. Mill stocks at the end of September were placed at about 220,000 bales. Mill takings during August amounted to 226,000 bales, and the corresponding figure for September is reported to be 10,000 to 15,000 bales lower.

The narrowing price spread between American strict middling 7/8 inch and Indian fine Akola, noted in the Osaka market during July and August, continued through September. Average quotations during September for the two growths were equivalent to 12.04 cents and 8.51 cents per pound, respectively.

LIVERPOOL SPOT-COTTON-  
MARKET ACTIVE . . .

While supplies of American cotton at present on hand in the United Kingdom - including barter stocks - are quite considerable, stocks of Egyptian actually available are small. The Cotton Controller, committed to purchase all of the 1940 crop surplus in Egypt, is now buying fairly substantial quantities of that growth, but in view of the uncertainties of the shipping situation it is questioned whether the spot supply position in Egyptian can soon be improved.

Spinner demand in the Liverpool spot market during the week ended October 25 was very active, and business totaled as much as 55,000 bales, according to cabled advice. Trading for prompt and forward delivery included considerable quantities of outside growths, and good business was done, especially in Indian, African, and Brazilian cottons. It is rumored that the Cotton Controller is at present restricting mill consumption of American cotton to 20,000 bales weekly - a rate corresponding to about three-fourths of the approximate average rate of mill consumption of American cotton in 1939-40. In view of the general trend of substitution of Empire and clearing or barter cotton for other growths, the trade expects a record consumption of Indian and African cottons this season.



There has been little change in the business situation for cloth and yarns. Civilian domestic outlets continue restricted, and there is little encouragement in the export position, despite some recent improvement in inquiry. Mill activity in Lancashire is around 80 percent of normal.

FRENCH COTTON-TEXTILE  
INDUSTRY ALMOST PARALYZED . . .

Practically all stocks of cotton in French ports at the time of the German invasion have been seized by Germany or destroyed by fire, according to recent information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. At the time of the departure of the G.I.R.C. (semi-official cotton purchasing agency) from Havre, cotton stocks at that port amounted to about 150,000 bales, after 6,000 bales had already been destroyed by fire. When members of the agency returned to Havre on July 25, the stocks had been reduced to about 50,000 bales, of which 5,000 were damaged by fire. Except for small quantities moved to nearby ports and later seized by the Germans, the remaining 100,000 bales had been destroyed by subsequent German air raids and military action when the British and French evacuated Havre on June 10. Of the 50,000 bales remaining on July 25, about 18,000 were shipped to Germany before September 1, and it was believed that the rest would soon follow.

In addition to stocks at Havre, there were about 30,000 bales at Saint Nazaire and some stocks at Bordeaux, all of which were expected to be shipped to Germany in the near future along with any other cotton found in ports of occupied France.

Fairly large stocks of cotton, chiefly Egyptian, at Marseilles and small stocks at Cette were expected to be released to French mills in unoccupied France as soon as authorization could be obtained. Only a small part of the French cotton-textile industry is located in this part of France, however, and existing supplies of raw cotton, distributed sparingly, may last for some time.

A few cotton mills in the Normandy, Vosges, and Alsace districts of occupied France were reported to have resumed operations recently on small existing mill stocks that are estimated to be sufficient for about 3 months on a basis of 24-hour operation per week. When these supplies are exhausted the cotton-textile industry in occupied France is expected to be paralyzed until conditions change. Information received more recently indicates that German authorities are now requisitioning mill stocks of raw cotton. Mills in the northern districts have been idle for some time.



## COTTON STATISTICS . . .

COTTON: Spot prices per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, October 25, 1940, with comparisons

Description	1940							
	September				October			
	13	20	25 a/	4	11	18	25	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
American -								
Middling .....	13.94	14.09	14.79	13.77	13.40	13.63	13.79	
Low Middling .....	13.27	13.42	14.12	13.10	12.73	12.96	13.11	
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair)-								
Giza 7 .....	21.89	22.29	22.22	22.07	21.70	21.99	22.10	
Uppers .....	20.66	20.95	21.92	20.93	20.54	20.81	20.98	
Brazilian (Fair)-								
North .....	12.93	13.08	13.70	12.85	12.63	12.86	13.01	
Sao Paulo .....	13.43	13.58	14.20	13.35	13.13	13.37	13.52	
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good)- .....	10.36	10.53	11.17	10.53	10.41	10.60	10.72	
Central Provinces (Superfine)-	10.92	11.19	11.82	11.19	11.07	11.25	11.37	
Omra No. 1 (Fine)- .....	9.96	10.23	10.87	10.23	10.11	10.30	10.41	
Sind (Fine)- .....	10.90	11.07	11.71	11.12	11.00	-	-	
Peruvian (Good)- Tanguis .....	16.45	16.60	17.22	16.54	16.17	-	-	

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd. and the New York Cotton Exchange Daily Report. Quotations converted from sterling at official rates. a/ Wednesday's price. Exchange closed from September 26 to September 30, inclusive.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual 1938-39 and 1939-40, and August 1 to October 24, 1939 and 1940 a/ (Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		Aug. 1 to Oct. 24	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939	1940
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom .....	478	2,019	596	176
Continental Europe .....	1,792	2,478	740	56
Total Europe .....	2,270	4,497	1,336	232
Japan .....	905	960	168	25
Other countries .....	393	990	167	27
Total .....	3,568	6,447	1,671	284
Linters .....	215	0	94	16
Total, excluding linters:	3,353	6,447	1,577	268

Compiled from Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange. a/ Includes linters.

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T O B A C C O

UNITED KINGDOM TOBACCO STOCKS  
EXCEED 16 MONTHS' REQUIREMENT . . .

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco held in the United Kingdom on July 1, 1940, were estimated to be about 108 million pounds below the record July 1 supply of 1939, but were approximately equal to the average for this date during the 5 years 1934-1938, according to information reaching the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Withdrawals from stock for manufacture during the year July-June 1940-41 are expected to be about 10 percent below those of the previous year, and even if imports during 1940-41 are only enough to replace any leaf that may be destroyed by hostilities, stocks on July 1, 1941, would still be sufficient to last into 1942.

The record stocks on July 1, 1939, totaled 543 million pounds as compared with 498 million on the previous July 1 and the 5-year average of 434 million pounds. Imports during 1939-40, however, were sharply curtailed by the war, and are estimated to have totaled only about 155 million pounds, making a total available supply for the year of 698 million pounds, composed of approximately 485 million of United States leaf and strips, and 213 million pounds, mostly British Empire. Quantities withdrawn for manufacture during the 12 months, July-June 1939-40, totaled 263 million pounds, a decrease of only 3 million pounds from the previous year, and was made up of about 78 percent of United States tobacco and 22 percent from other sources, mostly British Empire. The total supply left in stock on July 1, 1940, is estimated to have been about 435 million pounds, and was composed of 281 million of United States leaf and strips and 154 million pounds from other sources.

For 1940-41, quantities withdrawn by manufacturers are expected to drop to about 237 million pounds as a result of a voluntary agreement by manufacturers to reduce their withdrawals by 10 percent. Since stocks of United States tobacco are low in relation to previous utilization, and stocks of Empire relatively high, it is expected that the volume of withdrawals of United States tobacco will be reduced by more than 10 percent and that withdrawals of Empire will probably exceed those of 1939-40. It is also probable that increased quantities of oriental leaf will be used in 1940-41. This will, however, depend upon shipping conditions in the Mediterranean, which are uncertain. The shift from United States tobacco to Empire and oriental is facilitated by regulations agreed to by British manufacturers, and prohibiting the use of the term "pure Virginia" in advertising. This label in the past has been used on most of the cigarettes sold to designate that they contain only United States tobacco.

It is believed that the 237-million-pound forecast of withdrawals for 1940-41 may include about 73 percent of United States tobacco and 27 percent of other sorts. This, in comparison with 1939-40, would represent a five-point shift from United States to that from other sources.

The above-mentioned consumption, and imports in 1940-41 amounting to only the volume of tobacco destroyed by hostilities, would leave a total carry-over on July 1, 1941, equivalent to about 10 months' supply at the present rate of consumption. With some further shift from United States tobacco, its supply would last for about 8 months beyond July 1941, and that from other sources about 16 months. There is no evidence as to the amount of tobacco, if any, that has been destroyed by hostilities nor indication as to possible future destruction. On the other hand, in spite of the war, imports in terms of value for the 12 months ended with September 1940 were approximately 52 percent of those for the preceding 12 months when over 300 million pounds of leaf and strips were imported. This would indicate that United Kingdom imports during the past 12 months of the war totaled about 150 million pounds. The United States export data show that about half of this total was tobacco of American origin, whereas in normal years about three fourths of the United Kingdom imports are from the United States.

The 10-percent decline in manufacturers' withdrawals during 1940-41 will not necessitate a similar reduction in the consumption in the United Kingdom. In previous years, part of the withdrawals, and particularly those of United States leaf, have been used in products that were exported. This export trade has been curtailed by the war, and the share of withdrawals going into the manufacture of products for domestic consumption will be proportionately increased.

#### ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO AREA INCREASES SLIGHTLY . . .

It is estimated that the total area to be planted to tobacco in Argentina in 1940 will amount to 50,655 acres, an increase of less than 1 percent over last year, according to the Tobacco Division of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. Transplanting is proceeding normally in the Province of Corrientes and in the Territory of Misiones. Preparation of the ground for the new crop is complete in practically the entire producing zone and the condition of seedlings is satisfactory.

#### TURKEY TOBACCO-CROP PROSPECTS GOOD, MARKET UNCERTAIN . . . . .

Present prospects for the Turkish tobacco crop of 1940 are reported to be excellent, both as to quantity and quality. The weather has been very favorable for the crop, and it is estimated that current production will exceed that of 1939, which amounted to about 121 million pounds.



Estimates for Izmir, Samsun, and Bursa, the three principal producing districts, indicate a crop in those areas of approximately 103.6 million pounds, compared with a preliminary estimate of 102.5 million in 1939. It is said that the Izmir district, reporting at present only 70.5 million pounds, may have a crop 4 to 6 million pounds heavier when the final figures are available. Much of the Samsun crop should be of interest to American buyers, as it is reported to have a larger percentage of good grades than usual.

TURKEY: Estimated production of tobacco in principal producing districts, 1939 and 1940 a/

District	1939	1940
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Izmir.....	77,161	70,547
Samsun.....	19,841	22,046
Bursa.....	5,512	11,023
Total.....	102,514	103,616

Compiled from trade sources. a/ Preliminary.

Much uncertainty exists, however, as to buyers and prices for the 1940 crop as a whole. American firms, as yet, have declared no definite plans as to their purchases, the volume of which will probably be governed by the question of transportation and international political developments. It seems unlikely, under existing conditions, that American companies will buy heavily this fall. The question of storage facilities in Turkey is already acute, and it is expected to be more so within the next 2 or 3 months, unless some large shipments are made to the United States or England.

The British policy regarding the Turkish tobacco market is also uncertain. The interest and amortization on the recent British loan to Turkey, amounting to approximately £880,000 (\$3,542,000), payable in Turkish currency, is to be used for the purchase of Turkish tobacco, but this amount would have little effect in supporting the Turkish market if the American purchases are not made. Any tobacco bought by Great Britain over and above the interest and amortization fund due that country would have to be covered by special grants of exchange by the British Government. Whether British interests would be prepared to further support the market by buying in excess of their trade-agreement quota is problematic. Inasmuch as British cigarette manufacturers have already undertaken extra expense and inconvenience in absorbing greater quantities of Turkish tobacco, it is important to them that the price be kept as low as possible. The relation of the Government to the tobacco industry, therefore, would be more difficult if it were found necessary to import large quantities of the high-priced Turkish grades usually bought by the United States. On the other hand, for political reasons Britain may feel obligated to pay fairly good prices for Turkish tobacco.



The situation as to possible sales of Turkish tobacco to Germany this fall is no more definite than in the case of the United States and Great Britain. The recent Turco-German Commercial Agreement provides for purchases by Germany of Turkish tobacco to the value of £7,000,000 (\$5,250,000), but it is possible that a portion of this sum may be utilized to cover consignments already made. In any event, utilization of the full amount for 1940 purchases will undoubtedly depend upon developments. In recent years Germany has been buying increasing quantities of oriental tobacco, particularly Turkish. During the past 3 years exports of Turkish tobacco to Germany averaged over 35 million pounds, or nearly double the average quantity exported in other years of the past decade.

Italy, which at one time consumed more Turkish tobacco than either Germany or the United States, is returning to the use of Turkish after subsisting for several years on domestic Levantine. Exports of Turkish leaf to Italy during the first half of 1940 amounted to nearly 8.5 million pounds, or more than the average annual importation for 8 years.

TURKEY: Exports of leaf tobacco by principal countries  
of destination, 1935-1940

Country of destination	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 a/	Jan.-June 1940
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Germany.....	20,154	20,370	34,986	34,689	35,471	8,891
United States...	15,005	20,022	28,564	27,938	16,260	4,065
Austria.....	2,053	1,484	2,201	1,732	-	-
Belgium.....	1,101	1,362	2,504	1,777	634	111
Czechoslovakia..	2,949	3,010	2,900	2,718	2,087	819
France.....	974	329	758	456	330	3,184
United Kingdom..	258	289	1,908	1,002	274	b/
Netherlands.....	1,380	1,080	1,788	4,009	3,717	b/
Sweden.....	649	516	649	503	590	b/
Italy.....	450	1	2,599	7,774	6,250	8,402
Hungary.....	271	98	273	509	585	204
Egypt.....	1,555	626	1,868	2,324	1,788	1,771
Poland.....	2	125	2,432	1,775	691	b/
Syria.....	64	95	73	84	103	b/
Other countries.	1,324	1,902	3,999	5,448	28,466	7,486
Total.....	48,189	51,309	87,502	92,738	97,246	34,933

Annuaire Statistique; Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur.

a/ Incomplete.

b/ If any, included in "Other countries."

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

MEXICAN PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION  
AND EXPORTS INCREASING . . .

The pineapple industry in Mexico has been expanding at a rapid rate during the past 15 years, according to a report from American Agricultural Attaché L. D. Mallory at Mexico City. The crop averaged 41,128 short tons in 1935-1939, or nearly double the average for the previous 5 years.

Harvested acreage increased at an even more rapid rate than did production. Between the 1925-1929 and 1935-1939 periods, harvested acreage expanded nearly 350 percent, while production increased a little more than 200 percent. As the acreage was extended, the average yield declined due to the fact that less suitable land has been utilized.

MEXICO: Acreage, production, yield per acre, and exports  
of pineapples, 1925-1939

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Exports	
				Quantity	Percentage
	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per- cent
1925 .....	1,431	14.2	20,319	a/	-
1926 .....	1,357	15.0	20,289	a/	-
1927 .....	1,327	15.0	19,916	a/	-
1928 .....	1,302	14.8	19,323	a/	-
1929 .....	1,342	14.4	19,281	a/	-
Average .....	1,352	14.7	17,986	a/	-
1930 .....	1,505	13.9	20,955	58	0.3
1931 .....	1,554	13.1	20,362	109	.5
1932 .....	1,688	12.9	21,776	94	.4
1933 .....	1,740	12.9	22,434	628	2.8
1934 .....	2,021	12.9	26,059	1,798	6.9
Average .....	1,703	13.1	22,313	537	2.4
1935 .....	3,254	11.1	36,043	2,795	7.8
1936 .....	4,912	9.4	46,408	6,694	14.4
1937 .....	4,989	9.4	47,038	7,660	16.3
1938 .....	4,702	8.5	40,117	6,636	16.5
1939 .....	4,707	7.7	36,031	9,144	25.4
Average .....	4,512	9.1	41,128	6,586	16.0

Compiled from official sources. a/ Negligible.

Up to 1930, practically the entire crop was consumed within the country, but since then exports have increased sharply, especially during the past 6 years. In 1939, for example, exports amounted to around 25

percent of production, compared with only three-tenths of 1 percent in 1930. In 1939, substantial quantities of the crop remained unharvested during the main shipping season on account of poor market demand.

Practically the entire export movement in the past has gone to the United States for consumption or reexport, except for slight shipments to certain European countries in 1935. It is understood that the fruit exported has been consumed in the fresh state, although contracts with canneries were made for shipments during the 1940 season. Consumption of canned pineapples in Mexico is limited. Not only is the fresh fruit available during several months each year but available supplies of other fresh fruit tend to restrict consumption of canned products.

#### AVERAGE CROP OF TOMATOES IN BAHAMA ISLANDS . . .

The tomato crop in the Bahama Islands for 1940 has been estimated at around 100,000 lugs (of 30 pounds) or about the same as the crop for the previous year, according to a report from American Vice Consul John H. E. McAndrews at Nassau. Acreage is estimated at between 1,200 and 1,400 acres, and the bulk of this is located on Cat Island, Eleuthera, and the Island of New Providence. If a larger market should develop, it is estimated that production could be expanded to 300,000 lugs annually. Exports from the Bahamas go almost entirely to Canada. In the 1939-40 season, October to March, tomato exports amounted to 102,900 lugs, of which only 600 lugs were shipped to the United States.

#### CANADIAN POTATO CROP HEAVIER IN 1940 . . .

The 1940 Canadian potato crop has been placed at 68,098,000 bushels or 12 percent above that of the previous year, according to the first estimate as released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently. Production in the three Maritime Provinces is about 14 percent above that of 1939, with New Brunswick accounting for most of the increase. The crop in these Provinces includes a substantial amount of certified seed potatoes. The decline in production in Ontario is more than offset by the substantial rise in the Quebec crop.

Total production in the Prairie Provinces is above that in 1939, with the good crops in Saskatchewan and Alberta more than offsetting the slight decline in the crop in Manitoba. The British Columbian crop is placed at 3,733,000 bushels or about 15 percent larger than that of last year.



CANADA: Production of potatoes,  
1939 and 1940

Province	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Prince Edward Island ..	37,000	42,400	200.0	186.7	7,400	7,915
Nova Scotia .....	21,400	22,900	158.3	168.3	3,388	3,855
New Brunswick .....	50,900	54,300	165.0	186.7	8,398	10,137
Quebec .....	138,100	149,800	129.5	141.7	17,895	21,222
Ontario .....	142,100	146,800	85.0	74.2	12,078	10,888
Manitoba .....	36,000	34,300	93.3	80.0	3,360	2,743
Saskatchewan .....	47,800	49,000	60.0	86.7	2,868	4,247
Alberta .....	25,400	25,500	80.0	131.7	2,032	3,358
British Columbia .....	19,000	20,000	170.0	186.7	3,230	3,723
Total Canada .....	517,700	545,000	116.7	125.0	60,650	68,098

Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report, Canadian Department of Agriculture,  
October 17, 1940.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN FILBERT  
PRODUCTION BELOW LAST YEAR . . .

The 1940 preliminary estimate of filbert production in the Mediterranean Basin is 78,400 short tons unshelled, compared with 128,700 tons in 1939 and 73,600 tons in 1938. The estimate is considerably below the 10-year average (1929-1938) of 99,000 tons and the recent 5-year average (1934-1938) of 110,400 tons. The estimate for Italy is the same as that of last year, while that for Spain is slightly larger. The Turkish crop is estimated at only 36 percent of the 1939 estimate and is one of the smallest in the last decade.

This year the cold and windy weather of early spring did some damage in Italy. The set was not as heavy as had been anticipated, and development was slightly retarded. The quality and size, however, turned out to be good.

In Spain, growing conditions were generally considered satisfactory throughout the season; however, as harvesting started it was discovered that a considerable percentage turned out to be empty shells as a result of worm and other damage. There was also a heavy drop of immature fruit a few weeks prior to the harvest. The combined effect of these damages caused a considerable downward revision of the estimates.



In Turkey the set was considerably lighter than that of the year previous, which was to be expected since it followed a record crop. The indications early in the season, however, pointed to a crop considerably above the present estimate of 30,000 tons. The excessive heat of early summer, together with the reported lack of soil moisture, caused a heavy drop and necessitated downward revisions of earlier estimates. The quality of the current harvest, while somewhat adversely affected by the drought, is reported as slightly better than that of 1939.

FILBERTS: Estimated production in Mediterranean Basin countries, unshelled basis, 1929-1940

Year	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
1929 .....	10,000	39,400	10,600	60,000
1930 .....	17,000	10,500	66,000	93,500
1931 .....	26,000	24,000	37,000	87,000
1932 .....	40,000	35,000	56,000	131,000
1933 .....	5,500	14,000	54,000	73,500
1934 .....	26,000	38,000	35,500	99,500
1935 .....	18,000	24,000	71,000	113,000
1936 .....	37,000	26,000	68,000	131,000
1937 .....	26,000	32,000	77,000	135,000
1938 .....	17,000	28,000	28,600	73,600
1939 <u>a/</u> .....	22,000	24,200	82,500	128,700
1940 <u>b/</u> .....	22,000	<u>c/</u> 26,400	30,000	78,400
<u>Average</u>				
1929-1938 .....	22,300	27,100	50,400	99,800
1934-1938 .....	24,800	29,600	56,000	110,400

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary estimate. b/ Preliminary forecast. c/ Revised.

The estimated carry-over in the Mediterranean Basin on September 1 this year was 38,000 tons as compared with 2,500 tons estimated carried over into the 1939-40 season. Under existing circumstances, such estimates are likely to contain a certain amount of bias and, therefore, should not be taken as necessarily being a true picture of the actual situation. The carry-over last season was entirely in Italy, whereas this year's carry-over is distributed as follows: Italy 6,000, Spain 2,000, and Turkey 30,000 short tons, unshelled basis. Italian wartime censorship naturally prevents reliable estimates and other data concerning stocks in that country from being given out; however, the estimate given in this report is considered fairly indicative of the situation. In Spain estimates are rather conflicting as to the carry-over, with the range being all the way from no carry-over to something over 5,000 tons.

It is rumored that some growers are holding filberts rather than pesetas and that some filberts are being sold direct to consumers, contrary to the rules of the Rama (a Government agency). Domestic consumption is now estimated at about 20 percent as compared with 10 percent before the civil war, and it does not seem probable that more than 2,000 tons still remain from the 1939 production.

In Turkey reports indicate that large stocks of filberts from the 1939 production are still to be found in the Black Sea ports. The estimated exports and allowances for domestic consumption would appear to justify the trade estimate of 30,000 tons, unshelled.

The members of the trade in all three of the Mediterranean filbert-producing countries are extremely pessimistic as to the export possibilities and believe they are facing the dullest prospects in 20 years. The Italian entry into the war last June practically prevents their filberts from reaching markets outside the Axis orbit and, therefore, Germany and countries in whole or in part dominated by Germany will be practically the only potential customers. Switzerland is expected to take about the usual amount of filberts, but at best, in face of potential supplies of 28,000 tons in Italy, the demand is not expected to be large.

The export trade in Spain faces curtailed markets because of the war and the lack of transportation at reasonable figures. Some thought is being given to rail transportation through France to Germany and other central European destinations; this, however, brings the landed cost to high levels and probably out of reach of most consumers. The situation is made even more difficult by the disorganization of rail traffic in some countries and the fact that Italy is somewhat closer and thus able to deliver goods a little cheaper. The matter of foreign exchange, fixed prices, and other difficulties, puts exporters at a disadvantage in dealing with countries of central Europe. It is understood that little interest has yet been manifested by British buyers, due primarily to import restrictions placed on certain commodities by the British Government. There is little to indicate that any modification of these restrictions may be expected in the near future.

The trade in Spain has been rather hopeful that importers in the United States will become interested, since Italy is out of the picture, and the longer and more uncertain haul from Turkey makes goods from that country less attractive. It is reported that some inquiries have been received from American sources, but because of the relatively high exchange rate, little business has been closed to date. Some business has been done of a compensation nature, but these deals naturally will be limited. It is apparent that such transactions are rather involved and cannot be expected to result in large exports to the United States.

The Turkish outlook in some respects is slightly better than that of Italy and Spain but is far from being bright. The shift of the war

to the eastern Mediterranean with the possibility of Turkey becoming directly involved has tended to put a restraining influence on foreign demand. The recently concluded Turco-German trade agreement may result in some exports to Germany and countries under German control. The transportation difficulties as well as the possible political maneuvering will limit such exports.

UNITED STATES: Filbert imports, unshelled and shelled,  
1929-30 to 1939-40

Crop year September-August	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Others	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Unshelled</u>					
1929-30 .....	1,900	396	-	124	2,420
1930-31 .....	2,256	211	411	119	2,997
1931-32 .....	3,003	37	-	-	3,040
1932-33 .....	2,987	42	-	22	3,051
1933-34 .....	719	470	88	23	1,300
1934-35 .....	1,173	24	7	4	1,208
1935-36 .....	1,330	374	16	16	1,736
1936-37 .....	2,811	10	-	-	2,821
1937-38 .....	96	8	-	11	115
1938-39 .....	333	-	-	-	333
1939-40 .....	753	-	-	-	753
<u>Average</u>					
1930-1939 .....	1,546	118	52	19	1,735
1935-1939 .....	1,065	78	3	5	1,151
<u>Shelled</u>					
1929-30 .....	362	1,329	299	123	2,113
1930-31 .....	173	17	1,772	396	2,358
1931-32 .....	173	213	777	90	1,253
1932-33 .....	168	133	1,227	26	1,554
1933-34 .....	20	221	750	11	1,002
1934-35 .....	234	319	447	31	1,035
1935-36 .....	247	210	610	10	1,077
1936-37 .....	535	185	291	120	1,131
1937-38 .....	188	80	632	124	1,024
1938-39 .....	133	20	653	7	813
1939-40 .....	259	79	990	30	1,358
<u>Average</u>					
1930-1939 .....	213	148	815	84	1,260
1935-1939 .....	272	115	635	58	1,080

Compiled from official sources.



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L I V E S T O C K   A N D   A N I M A L   P R O D U C T S

HOG NUMBERS DECLINE  
IN MANY COUNTRIES . . .

Hog numbers in many countries of Europe and in the United States are expected to be smaller by the end of 1940 as compared with a year earlier, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This development is seen as resulting from the heavy slaughter anticipated in European countries and in Canada this fall and a 10-percent decrease in United States inspected slaughter in the 1940-41 hog-marketing year.

Information received for a few countries in Europe for 1940 indicates that up to midsummer, reductions in hog numbers had not been excessive except possibly in the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. These countries suffered severely during the heavy fighting this spring and summer, and livestock losses occurred from lack of care as well as from a scarcity of feedstuffs. The reduction in European hog numbers will be much larger in the hog-marketing year beginning October 1, 1940, than it was in 1939-40 if the naval blockade is maintained.

Estimates for 1940 for five European countries, normally on an export basis, <sup>1/</sup> showed a decrease of 5 percent to 13,569,000 head compared with the same date of 1939, whereas there was an increase of 10 percent to 32,521,000 head in four importing countries reporting. <sup>2/</sup> The increase was almost entirely within present German territory. Some of these estimates are for the beginning of 1940, as midsummer estimates are not available for all countries. (See table of hog numbers, page 665.) Feedstuffs are becoming scarcer in those countries of northern and western Europe heavily dependent on imports, and continued heavy slaughter is to be expected.

Hog numbers in Germany were larger at the beginning of 1940 than in 1939, while numbers in the Danube Basin countries showed only a slight decrease. A comparatively good corn crop for harvest this fall in these latter countries is an important factor in maintaining adequate supplies of hogs, both for domestic consumption and for export to Germany. Supplies of pork, except in France and Belgium, are probably somewhat above normal at present due to heavy slaughter, but the pinch may be expected in 1941. Rationing of meat already is fairly common in most European countries.

United States and British Empire Countries

Hog numbers in important non-European pork-exporting countries, especially the United States and Canada, continued to be above average in

<sup>1/</sup> Denmark, Ireland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Lithuania.

<sup>2/</sup> Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Belgium.



the spring and summer of 1940. Although the 1940 spring pig crop in the United States showed a decrease of 8 percent compared with 1939, it was larger than for some years. An even greater decrease is anticipated in the fall pig crop. Hog numbers in this country reached 58,312,000 head on January 1, 1940, an increase of 18 percent above 1939, and were larger than in any other commercially important hog-producing country.

FIGS: Number saved in the United States and Canada,  
spring and fall, 1936-1940

Country	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>head</u>	: <u>head</u>	: <u>head</u>	: <u>head</u>	: <u>head</u>
United States -					
Spring (December-June) .....	41,234	38,476	43,450	52,343	48,007
Fall (July-November) .....	23,683	23,435	27,551	31,935	-
Total .....	64,917	61,911	71,101	84,328	-
Canada -					
Spring (December-May) .....	-	3,226	2,822	3,640	5,073
Fall (June-November) .....	3,606	2,775	2,801	3,726	a/3,700
Total .....	-	6,001	5,623	7,366	-

Official sources and report of American Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor.  
a/ Preliminary estimate.

As a result of the decrease in the spring pig crop of 1940, a reduction of about 10 percent in inspected hog slaughter is in prospect for the hog-marketing year beginning October 1, 1940.

There is little prospect under present conditions for an increase in United States exports of pork in 1940-41, but domestic consumer demand is expected to be well maintained. Export demand for lard appears to be better than for pork, owing largely to the increasing difficulty in obtaining oils and oilseeds in Europe for use in competitive vegetable compounds and to the growing demand in Latin America for American lard due to the present favorable price.

After the beginning of the European War in the fall of 1939, exports of fresh pork to Canada and bacon and hams to the United Kingdom increased materially as compared with the same months of 1938. In January the Food Ministry of the United Kingdom prohibited imports of cured pork and lard from foreign countries except under license, and Canada in February placed a monthly quota of 1,627,000 pounds on imports of fresh pork from the United States. Since then, exports of pork have declined, and the total export of cured pork for the first year of the war, beginning September 1939, amounted to only 45,673,000 pounds, a decrease of 40 percent compared with the same period of 1938-39. Lard exports also showed a decline of 6 percent to 247 million pounds despite increased purchases by Latin American countries. (See page 667 for exports to all countries.)

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork to Canada and the United Kingdom,  
January-September, 1939-1940

Description	Canada		United Kingdom:		All countries	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds:	pounds:	pounds:	pounds:	pounds:	pounds:
Fresh and frozen pork ....	13,288	26,749	4,551	7,044	20,308	36,997
Bacon .....	908	1,743	1,754	2,618	7,512	8,157
Hams and shoulders .....	2,174	2,014	43,089	7,719	49,663	15,059
Pickled and salted .....	2,407	2,389	923	3,459	10,666	12,904
Canned .....	48	64	6,082	4,021	7,168	5,792
Cumberland and	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wiltshire sides .....	40	a/	2,885	5,027	2,925	5,030
Total .....	18,865	32,959	59,284	29,868	98,242	83,939

Compiled from official sources. a/ Less than 500 pounds.

In Canada the spring pig crop increased 39 percent to reach 5,073,000, the largest pig crop on record in that country. The fall crop in Canada is estimated between 3,700,000 and 4,700,000 compared with 3,726,000 in 1939. Hog marketings are expected to be heavy this fall. In the hog-marketing year beginning October 1, 1939, the number graded reached 4,801,000, an increase of 46 percent above 1938-39. Canadian pork production amounted to 764 million pounds in 1939, the largest output on record, and it is estimated that production in 1940 will reach 1,035 million pounds. The favorable price relationship between hogs and feed since the fall of 1938 has resulted in a large increase in hog numbers and in pork production.

Canada is the most important supplier of cured pork to the British market at present and was under contract up to October 31, 1940, to supply at least 5,600,000 pounds weekly (or 291 million pounds on an annual basis) to that market. Considering the great increase that has taken place in production, unless the new agreement calls for a larger quantity, it appears likely that Canada will have difficulty in marketing its surplus pork.

CANADA: Exports of pork 1935-1939,  
January-August, 1939-1940

Year	Bacon and hams		Other pork	
	All countries:	United Kingdom:	All countries:	United Kingdom:
	Million pounds:	Million pounds:	Million pounds:	Million pounds:
1935 .....	125.3	124.3	7.1	0.5
1936 .....	158.0	154.8	16.4	0.7
1937 .....	195.6	192.1	23.5	0.9
1938 .....	170.8	169.5	7.7	0.9
1939 .....	187.8	186.5	7.2	0.5
Jan.-Aug.	:	:	:	:
1939 .....	110.0	109.2	4.5	0.3
1940 .....	214.6	213.9	4.6	0.1

Report submitted by American Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, Ottawa, and Livestock Market Review of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.



Australia and New Zealand produce relatively small quantities of pork, some of which is exported to the United Kingdom, chiefly in the form of frozen pork. There may be some slight increase in exports to the United Kingdom from these countries as a result of the British policy of favoring imports from Empire countries. New Zealand had 714,000 hogs in 1940, and Australia 1,100,000 in 1938.

### South America

In South America, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay may be classed as pork-exporting countries, but most other South American countries import pork products, especially lard, from the United States in varying quantities. Commercial hog and pork production in the principal South American countries is very small compared with beef. The number of hogs in Brazil, however, was approximately 25 million head in 1938. Although domestic consumption is large, Brazil exports relatively small quantities of pork and lard. These exports are normally to the United Kingdom but in 1939 exports to Germany increased. Argentine hog numbers totaled 4 million in 1937, an increase of about 200,000 head above the 1930 census figure. Pork production in 1937 reached 258 million pounds but since then has declined somewhat. Exports from Argentina are principally in the form of frozen pork to the United Kingdom.

### European Exporting Countries

Denmark, the most important pork-exporting country in Europe, had 3,199,000 hogs on June 29, 1940, according to an official estimate. This was an increase of 9 percent above the number reported on the same date of 1939. Before the beginning of the war, numbers in Denmark had been increasing, but in each periodical estimate, beginning in May 1940, a sharp reduction in the number of bred sows has been noticed. This tendency was evident in June, when the number of bred sows was reported 20 percent smaller than in June of 1939, indicating a substantial decrease in hog numbers by late 1940. Heavy slaughtering has also resulted from the cutting off of imported feedstuffs and below-normal domestic supplies. By October 3, numbers had fallen 14 percent below 1939 to 2,741,000.

DENMARK: Periodical estimates of the number of bred sows, and total hogs, January-June, 1938-1940

Month	Bred sows			Total hogs		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
January	208	225	242	2,704	2,706	3,134
February	239	254	258	2,571	2,719	3,040
March	234	271	254	2,729	2,724	3,066
April	a/	225	a/	a/	2,706	a/
May	225	271	222	2,667	2,754	3,134
June	208	245	195	2,795	2,997	3,199

Compiled from official sources. a/ Estimate not available.



Danish bacon exports, averaging around 400 million pounds in the 5 years 1935-1939, formerly went almost exclusively to the United Kingdom. These exports are now going to Germany, and in addition a fair number of live hogs are being exported to that country. The bulk of the Danish live hog exports has usually gone to Germany; in 1939 Denmark exported 135,000 live hogs to that country out of a total export of 137,000 head. Danish exports of live hogs and pork products in 1940-41, undoubtedly will be greatly curtailed, owing to reduced breeding operations and current heavy slaughter. (See table, page 672, showing exports by countries.)

There is no 1940 estimate of hog numbers available for the Netherlands, the second most important pork-exporting country in Europe. Numbers in June 1939 amounted to 1,553,000 and were larger than in the 2 preceding years. The shortage in imported feedstuffs, combined with warfare in the spring, are believed to have resulted in considerably reduced numbers. The Netherlands exports of cured pork averaged around 73 million pounds during the 5-year period 1935-1939, the bulk of which found a market in the United Kingdom, although about 12 million pounds went to Germany. Lard exports averaged about 18 million pounds annually, the largest quantities going to Belgium and Luxemburg, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Statistics for the first 3 months of 1940 compared with 1939 show a material decrease in exports of all descriptions. (See table, page 673, showing exports by countries.)

Poland was a surplus hog-producing country and the main hog-producing areas are now incorporated into Germany. The number of hogs in former Poland was 1,010,000 in 1937. Polish live hogs and fresh pork bulked large in the trade with Germany, while the bacon went mainly to the United Kingdom. The United States also imported some Polish hams.

The Baltic countries, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are surplus pork-producing countries with an ample supply of domestic feed grains. The hog industry in these countries was encouraged as part of the post-war agrarian-reform plan, the chief policy of which was to develop the live-stock industry. Hog breeding was carried on as a complement to the dairy industry, with the purpose of producing Wiltshire sides for the British market.

The large increase in receipts from foreign sources, including the Baltic countries, was instrumental in bringing about the decision of the British Government in 1932 to limit imports of foreign cured pork by a quota system. This caused some reduction in numbers in these countries, especially in Lithuania, but by 1939 the number in the three countries combined had increased again and reached 2,451,000 head, which was approximately the same as in 1931. In addition to the exporting of Wiltshire sides to the British market, there had been a considerable development of the production of fat hogs and lard for export to Germany and the Soviet Union. Trade agreements, formal or informal, made between the Baltic countries and the Soviet Union since the European War began, and later the occupation

of these countries by the Soviet Union, have shut them off from trade with the United Kingdom and to a large extent with Germany, so that at present exports are believed to be chiefly to the Soviet Union.

Hog numbers in the Danube Basin countries probably decreased slightly in 1940. Comparable estimates show a 20-percent reduction to 4,649,000 in numbers within the present boundaries of Hungary this spring, excluding the numbers in the recently occupied part of Transylvania. Numbers in Yugoslavia at the beginning of 1940 were 3,503,000, an increase of 1.5 percent above 1939. Rumania lost about 20 percent of former hog numbers through the cession of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. Exports from these surplus-producing countries have been mainly in the form of live hogs and fresh pork to Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. Small quantities of bacon and lard were shipped to the United Kingdom from these countries from time to time.

DANUBE BASIN: Exports of live hogs, pork and lard,  
1935-1939, and January-June 1939 and 1940 a/

Year	: Live hogs	: Hog products	: Lard and pork fat	
	: Yugo- : Hun- : Ru- : Yugo- : Hun- : Ru- : Yugo- : Hun- : Ru-			
	: slavia: gary : mania: slavia: gary : mania : slavia: gary : mania			
	: Thou- : Thou- : Thou- : Million: Million: Million: Million: Million: Million			
	: sands : sands : sands : pounds : pounds : pounds : pounds : pounds : pounds			
1935	....	219 : 183: 143: 24 : 83 : 4 : 10 : 43 : <u>d/</u>		
1936	....	301 : 175: 260: 29 : 72 : 12 : 16 : 32 : 4		
1937	....	307 : 165: 241: 41 : 54 : 11 : 18 : 31 : 5		
1938	....	260 : 229: 246: 34 : 53 : - : 15 : 29 : -		
1939	....	298 : 351: - : 45 : - : - : 18 : - : -		
Jan.-June:		: : : : : : : : : :		
1939	..	152 : <u>e/</u> 73: 87: - : - : 1 : - : - : -		
1940	..	78 : <u>e/</u> 72: 59: - : - : 2 : - : - : -		
		: : : : : : : : : :		

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Principally to Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. b/ Includes lard and pork fat. c/ Lard and pork fat only. d/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

e/ January and February.

#### European Pork-Deficit Countries

Hog numbers in the United Kingdom, the most important pork-deficit country of Europe, in the summer of 1939 were at a fairly high level and numbered 4,390,000, which was approximately the same as in 1938. Numbers are being gradually reduced in order to adjust them to the limited supply of feed available. In normal times the United Kingdom, including Ireland, is dependent for 45 percent of its pork supply on outside sources. Approximately 67 percent of the total was imported in the form of cured pork from Denmark, the Netherlands, and other nearby European countries, and 33 percent from the United States, Canada, and other non-European sources.



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The occupation of Denmark, the Netherlands, and most of northwestern Europe has cut off these former sources of supply and the United Kingdom has been obliged to ration bacon and hams at about one-half normal consumption. The gradual reduction of hog numbers in progress has resulted in large supplies of domestic pork, and these together with the imports of Canadian bacon and other Empire produce, appear to be adequate at present to meet British requirements.

The United Kingdom is also deficient in lard, importing about 90 percent of its requirements. In 1938, 123 million pounds or 76 percent of the total imports came from the United States, and in the first 6 months of 1939, 117 million pounds or 85 percent of the total. During the first year of the war the United States continued to be the chief source of supply. United States trade figures show, however, that for the year beginning October 1, 1939, exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 83 million pounds, showing a decrease of 48 percent as compared with 1938-39. Imports of lard, as well as bacon and hams, have been subject to license since January 20, 1940. Lard consumption has been cut down as a result of a greater use of competing vegetable compounds, but indications are that it will be more and more difficult to obtain these as the war spreads to wider areas. (See table, page 668, showing imports by countries of origin.)

Hog numbers in France were estimated at 7,127,000 on January 1, 1939, which was about the same as in 1938. Prior to the outbreak of war, France was practically self-sufficient in pork, at times importing and at other times exporting small quantities. The reduction in hog numbers as a result of the heavy fighting over the northern part of the country, the mass migration and the occupation by an enemy force is believed to have resulted in a material decrease in numbers, and France will undoubtedly have a considerable deficit of pork in 1940-41 without much chance of its being relieved. Reports indicate that German authorities have demanded that a large number of hogs be delivered from unoccupied France this fall and winter.

Latest official estimates for January 1, 1940, show that there were approximately 29 million hogs in Greater Germany (former Germany, Austria, and Sudetenland), an increase of 14 percent above 1939. Prior to the war, Germany was fairly self-sufficient in pork but imported fresh pork and live hogs from surrounding countries to make up any deficiency. In 1938, the last full year for which import statistics are available, Germany imported 101 million pounds of fresh and cured pork, 94 million pounds of lard, and 583,000 live hogs. Even before the war, Denmark was an important source for live-hog imports, whereas imports of fresh pork and other pork products were mainly from Poland and the Danube Basin countries. Now that Germany has access to the supplies in Denmark and the Netherlands, as well as those of the Danube Basin countries, it appears probable that supplies of pork will be adequate in 1940-41 at the current reduced rate of consumption. (See table, page 670, showing imports by countries.)



HOGS: Numbers in important European and non-European countries,  
1935-1940

Country	Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
		: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
EXPORTING a/		: head	: head	: head	: head	: head	: head
Non-European		:	:	:	:	:	:
United States...	Jan.	39,004	42,837	42,770	44,218	49,293	58,312
Canada .....	June	3,549	4,145	3,963	3,437	4,294	5,882
Brazil .....		23,182	-	25,398	24,075	-	-
Argentina.....	June	b/3,769	-	c/ 3,966	-	-	-
Australia.....	Jan.d/	1,158	1,294	1,203	1,100	-	-
New Zealand ...	Jan.	763	808	802	756	683	714
European		:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland (Eire)...	June	1,088	1,017	935	959	943	1,058
Denmark .....	June	e/3,027	3,374	3,017	2,795	2,997	3,199
Sweden .....	July	1,352	1,444	1,436	1,450	1,579	-
Netherlands ...	June	1,524	1,679	1,406	1,538	1,553	-
Poland .....	June	6,723	7,060	7,696	7,525	-	-
Hungary .....	April	3,176	2,554	2,624	3,110:f/	5,808:f/	4,649
Yugoslavia .....	Jan.d/	2,972	2,932	3,126	3,180	3,451	3,503
Rumania .....	Jan.d/	g/2,970	-	3,030	3,170	3,165	-
Latvia .....	June	803	674	739	814	891	-
Lithuania .....	June	1,223	1,210	1,184	1,093	1,117	1,160
Estonia .....	July	289	245	379	385	442	-
IMPORTING a/		:	:	:	:	:	:
Non-European		:	:	:	:	:	:
U. of S. Africa:	Aug.	965	1,077	1,037	948	-	-
European		:	:	:	:	:	:
England & Wales:	June	3,813	3,804	3,635	3,564	3,510	-
Scotland.....	June	260	236	248	257	253	-
Northern Ireland:	June	458	522	570	562	627	-
Norway.....	June	410	410	445	429	366	-
Finland .....	Sept.	510	459	504	531	-	-
Belgium .....	Jan.d/	1,258	1,284	1,054	872	960	856
France .....	Jan.d/	7,044	7,043	7,089	7,117	7,127	-
Switzerland ...	Apr.	1,088	878	936	923	880	958
Germany .....	Jan.d/	23,170:b/	22,827:b/	25,392:b/	23,847:i/	25,613:i/	29,100
Austria .....	Jan.d/	-	-	-	-	2,872	-
Czechoslovakia:	Jan.d/	3,032	2,745	3,242	3,612:j/	1,949:j/	1,607
Greece .....	Jan.d/	584	624	607	465	430	-
Italy .....	Apr.	b/3,318:c/	3,206	2,314	2,940	-	-
Soviet Union ...	Summer	22,550	30,400	22,800	30,600	-	-

Compiled from official sources. a/ Countries exporting pork (including lard) or live hogs or both, and vice versa for importing countries. Latest estimates available, 1935, for Bulgaria 902,000; Spain 5,141,000; and Portugal 1,206,000. b/ 1930 censuses. c/ Census. d/ December estimate preceding year. e/ 1934. f/ Including sub-Carpathian Russia recently annexed from Czechoslovakia. g/ February 15. h/ Including the Saar. i/ Including Sudetenland and Austria. j/ Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate.

PORK: Production in principal non-European and European countries,  
1935-1939

Country	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<b>EXPORTING</b>					
<u>Non-European</u>					
United States, total .....	5,954	7,535	8,937	7,636	8,534
Federally inspected <u>a/</u> .....	3,494	4,737	4,216	4,828	5,492
Canada, total .....	637	727	757	699	764
Brazil .....	448	457	462	-	-
Argentina, total (excl. farm) <u>b/</u> ..	219	240	258	198	207
Australia <u>c/</u> .....	162	169	156	-	-
New Zealand <u>c/</u> .....	92	95	127	-	-
<u>European</u>					
Denmark .....	686	698	717	650	689
Sweden, bacon factories .....	125	137	145	-	-
Netherlands .....	513	535	492	481	-
Poland (former) .....	983	1,063	1,010	-	-
Bulgaria, all cities .....	13	22	19	20	-
Rumania (in slaughter houses) ....	148	166	190 <u>d/</u>	163 <u>d/</u>	175
Latvia, inspected <u>b/</u> .....	69	62	62	65	-
Lithuania, inspected <u>b/</u> .....	82	86	80	84	-
Estonia, total <u>c/</u> .....	69	65	69	-	-
<b>IMPORTING</b>					
<u>European</u>					
United Kingdom and Ireland <u>c/e/</u> ...	1,205	1,182	1,111	1,106	-
Norway, total <u>f/</u> .....	136	133	142	141	-
Finland, inspected .....	42	41	41	-	-
France, total .....	1,536	1,525	1,492	1,476	-
Belgium, total .....	460	358	381	344	-
Switzerland, inspected .....	165	147	143	147	-
Germany, total <u>g/</u> .....	5,115	5,335	5,423	5,203	-
Austria, inspected <u>b/</u> .....	117	107	106	-	-
Czechoslovakia .....	421	407	355	-	-
Italy .....	533	542	466	537	-

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. Statistics generally refer to dressed-carcass weight; edible offal excluded. a/ Dressed-carcass weight, excluding head bones and all carcass fat rendered into lard. b/ Estimates obtained by multiplying slaughter by average dressed weight. c/ Year beginning July 1 in Australia; April 1 in New Zealand; May 1 in Estonia; and June 1 in the United Kingdom. d/ Excludes slaughter by military authorities. e/ Figures based on method of estimating reported for England and Wales in Agricultural Output for 1935 and 1930. f/ At slaughter houses and in rural communities for year beginning June. g/ Official figures based on new method of estimating using a higher dressed weight for farm slaughter.

UNITED STATES: Exports of lard and cured pork by countries of destination, September-August 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country of destination	Year beginning September a/					
	Lard, including:		Hams and		Bacon and	
	neutral		shoulders		sides	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom .....	158,963	83,202	53,063	15,668	6,182	12,559
Canada .....	1,675	2,566	2,264	2,455	947	2,204
France .....	42	680	b/	0	45	1,353
Germany .....	1,191	0	22	0	327	9
Poland and Danzig .....	195	0	0	0	118	0
Denmark .....	0	0	0	1	21	0
Norway .....	10	60	0	b/	280	228
Netherlands .....	251	735	0	b/	19	25
Belgium .....	2,477	10,591	b/	0	1,442	85
Italy .....	565	2,074	0	0	37	49
Sweden .....	619	5,306	6	0	349	414
Finland .....	285	16,577	0	0	203	12
Soviet Union .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	b/	b/	b/
Other countries c/ .....	97,659	125,246	6,032	7,402	4,715	3,218
Total to all countries	263,932	247,037	61,387	25,526	14,685	20,147

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Corrected to Sept. 30, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Chiefly Latin American.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork and lard, annual 1930-1939

Year	Bacon, hams & shoulders a/	Pickled	Canned b/	Fresh	Total	Lard
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1930 .....	217	31	22	17	287	642
1931 .....	123	16	20	10	169	569
1932 .....	84	15	16	8	123	546
1933 .....	100	17	20	14	151	579
1934 .....	84	18	21	37	160	431
1935 .....	62	8	16	10	96	96
1936 .....	47	10	14	3	74	111
1937 .....	43	9	13	4	69	136
1938 .....	64	14	16	9	103	205
1939 .....	74	15	17	31	137	277

Compiled from official sources. Jan.-Sept., 1939-1940, figures on p. 660.  
a/ Includes Cumberland and Wiltshire sides. b/ Dressed-weight basis.



UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of hogs, pork, and lard, by countries,  
annual 1935-1938 and 3 months, 1938 and 1939

Item and principal country of origin	Year ending December 31				January-August	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1938	1939
	1935	1936	1937	1938	Prel.	Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head
<b>Hogs, live:</b>						
Ireland .....	128	121	43	49	21	43
Others .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	128	121	43	49	21	43
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>Lard:</b>						
United States .....	65	66	74	123	89	117
Canada .....	14	29	29	17	12	10
Ireland .....	4	4	3	3	2	1
Denmark .....	4	4	4	a/	a/	1
Netherlands .....	14	3	3	1	1	1
Poland and Danzig .....	7	11	5	2	b/	b/
Argentina .....	12	21	25	7	5	3
Brazil .....	25	13	1	1	a/	a/
Hong Kong .....	8	9	13	3	b/	b/
Others .....	18	10	8	4	5	5
Total .....	171	170	165	161	114	138
<b>Hams:</b>						
United States .....	47	37	35	44	33	40
Canada .....	21	31	35	26	18	18
Ireland .....	2	3	2	2	1	1
Argentina .....	2	3	3	2	1	2
Others .....	4	1	a/	a/	a/	1
Total .....	76	75	75	74	53	62
<b>Bacon:</b>						
United States .....	2	2	1	5	2	5
Canada .....	103	122	155	143	97	85
Ireland .....	51	56	57	60	38	32
Denmark .....	429	378	384	380	255	257
Sweden .....	29	27	28	28	19	26
Netherlands .....	57	54	54	58	38	55
Poland and Danzig .....	48	46	50	51	33	48
Soviet Union .....	5	5	3	1	b/	b/
Estonia .....	5	5	5	5	3	4
Latvia .....	4	4	4	4	3	5
Lithuania .....	19	22	21	21	14	24
Others .....	24	15	14	13	10	13
Total .....	776	736	776	769	512	554

Continued -

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of hogs, pork, and lard, by countries,  
annual 1935-1938 and 8 months, 1938 and 1939

- continued

Item and principal country of origin	Year ending December 31				January-August	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1938 Prel.	1939 Prel.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<b>Fresh pork:</b>						
Ireland .....	16	13	6	4	1	3
Others .....	0	a/	a/	a/		a/
Total .....	16	13	6	4	1	3
<b>Frozen and chilled pork:</b>						
United States .....	9	1	2	7	4	4
New Zealand .....	55	65	66	65	47	41
Australia .....	16	26	26	32	26	24
Argentina .....	21	21	22	27	18	10
Others .....	1	2	2	1	2	1
Total .....	102	115	118	132	97	80
<b>Other miscellaneous pork:</b>						
<u>Salted, pickled, etc.</u> ..	3	2	1	1	c/	c/
<u>Not canned</u> - heads, feet, tongues, hearts, etc. ....	19	20	20	21	14	15
<u>Canned</u> -						
Bacon and hams .....	9	9	8	9	5	5
Tongues .....	9	9	8	9	6	7
Other .....	1	1	1	1	c/	c/
Total miscellaneous ..	41	41	38	41	d/ 25	d/ 27
<b>Total pork and lard .....</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>d/ 802</b>	<b>d/ 864</b>

Compiled from The Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, Vol. 11, 1935-1938, and Accounts of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, August 1939.

a/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

b/ If any, included with "Others."

c/ These items not reported in preliminary source.

d/ Excludes salted, pickled, and other canned pork not reported in preliminary source.

GERMANY: Imports of hogs, pork, and lard by countries,  
annual 1935-1938, and 7 months, 1938 and 1939

Item and principal country of origin	Year ended December 31				January-July	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1938	1939
	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head
Hogs, live:						
Denmark .....	43:	163:	157:	113:	69:	75
Sweden .....	0:	22:	30:	22:	12:	14
Poland and Danzig .....	7:	54:	69:	138:	38:	88
Hungary .....	0:	10:	24:	16:	16:	172
Bulgaria .....	0:	12:	18:	14:	14:	1
Rumania .....	0:	5:	17:	39:	28:	23
Yugoslavia .....	0:	12:	35:	25:	23:	56
Lithuania .....	a/	25:	44:	52:	29:	29
Estonia .....	15:	34:	15:	48:	29:	52
Latvia .....	31:	54:	46:	101:	59:	82
Others .....	1:	0:b/	20:c/	15:	8:	39
Total .....	97:	391:	475:	583:	325:	631
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Pork, fresh: d/						
Denmark .....	12,208:	12,823:	13,335:	16,853:	4,977:	20,519
Sweden .....	1,976:	1,691:	1,749:	1,999:	1,058:	1,695
Netherlands .....	5,156:	743:	997:	4,727:	157:	13
Belgium-Luxemburg .....	36:	1,601:	6,116:	2:	2:	644
Poland and Danzig .....	2,666:	12,457:	24,201:	32,450:	11,691:	14,694
Hungary .....	22,211:	31,475:	3,108:	9,358:	7,575:	8,396
Bulgaria .....	33:	5,683:	4,077:	4,211:	2,676:	a/
Rumania .....	2,602:	8,278:	2,569:	971:	652:	4,013
Yugoslavia .....	2,909:	10,146:	8,255:	6,901:	2,683:	3,440
Others .....	1,647:e/	9,080:	2,938:	3,454:	2,227:	3,568
Total .....	51,444:	93,977:	67,345:	80,926:	33,698:	56,982
Pork, prepared:						
Denmark .....	1,808:	1,278:	1,901:	4,901:	4,873:	216
Sweden .....	58:	25:	839:	624:	624:	0
Netherlands .....	78:	70:	1:	716:	445:	694
Rumania .....	51:	71:	135:	37:	0:	f/
Others .....	37:	31:	92:	75:	53:	282
Total .....	2,032:	1,475:	2,968:	6,353:	5,995:	1,192
Hams:						
Denmark .....	a/	4:	10:	7:	f/	f/
Czechoslovakia .....	3:	4:	3:	48:	f/	f/
Others .....	g/	5:	0:	0:	16:	150
Total .....	8:	11:	13:	55:	16:	150

Continued -



GERMANY: Imports of hogs, pork, and lard by countries,  
annual 1935-1938, and 7 months, 1938 and 1939

- continued

Item and principal country of origin	Year ended December 31				January-July	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1938	1939
	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Bacon: h/						
Denmark .....	672:	687:	697:	362:	228:	193
Netherlands .....	17,481:	13,794:	8,969:	3,979:	1,813:	6,099
Belgium-Luxemburg .....	84:	572:	1,572:	1,110:	914:	332
Spain .....	991:	1,985:	4,670:	0:	0:	f/
Hungary .....	3,880:	2,863:	3,975:	4,112:	1,903:	5,009
Rumania .....	0:	274:	319:	195:	173:	538
Yugoslavia .....	11:	1,758:	2,231:	3,248:	1,018:	769
Others .....	99:	57:	426:	374:	321:	669
Total .....	23,218:	21,990:	22,859:	13,380:	6,370:	13,609
Lard:						
United States .....	3,150:	4,324:	110:	825:	511:	105
Denmark .....	26,149:	26,353:	29,218:	31,269:	18,485:	16,051
Sweden .....	612:	1,105:	583:	758:	428:	763
Netherlands .....	1,203:	665:	784:	787:	455:	1,027
Belgium-Luxemburg .....	34:	676:	944:	903:	627:	0
France .....	3,804:	0:	467:	4,713:	3,386:	194
Hungary .....	22,028:	13,476:	21,561:	24,742:	15,239:	15,025
Bulgaria .....	0:	2,092:	3,057:	2,427:	2,427:	0
Yugoslavia .....	7,551:	7,661:	11,235:	10,081:	6,989:	3,330
Lithuania .....	3:	190:	799:	2,487:	1,892:	698
Argentina .....	165:	4,135:	535:	422:	422:	111
China .....	0:	188:	4,800:	13,624:	7,310:	6,338
Others .....	i/2,167:	j/4,971:	915:	1,064:	399:	j/4,995
Total .....	66,866:	65,836:	75,008:	94,102:	58,570:	48,637

Compiled from Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, December issues, 1935-1938, and July 1939.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Imported from the Netherlands.

c/ Includes 12,000 head imported from Czechoslovakia.

d/ Includes chilled pork livers and other chilled pork.

e/ Includes 7,470,000 pounds imported from Italy.

f/ If any, included in "Others."

g/ Includes 1,000 pounds imported from each of the following: the United States, Poland and Danzig, and Belgium-Luxemburg.

h/ Includes bacon, cooled and frozen.

i/ Includes 1,916,000 pounds imported from Latvia.

j/ Includes 4,041,000 pounds imported from Brazil in 1936 and 3,942,000 pounds in January-July 1939.

DENMARK: Exports of hogs, pork, and lard, by countries,  
1935-1939 and first 2 months 1939 and 1940

Item and	Year ended December 31					Jan.-Feb.	
principal country	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1939	1940
of destination	1935	1936	1937	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.	Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hogs, live:	head	head	head	head	head	head	head
Switzerland .....	a/ 17:	17:	4:	0:	2:	0:	0
Germany .....	44:	162:	157:	114:	135:	15:	22
Austria .....	8:	4:	6:	0:	b/	0:	b/
Others .....	1:	1:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Total .....	53:	184:	167:	114:	137:	15:	22
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pork, fresh: c/	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom ...	1,204:	892:	847:	-	-	279:	84
Belgium-Luxemburg:	2,599:	42:	1:	-	-	a/	a/
Germany .....	3,927:	5,472:	7,461:	-	-	9,908:	359
Italy .....	1:	0:	1,755:	-	-	a/	a/
Morocco .....	373:	210:	36:	-	-	a/	a/
West Africa .....	816:	809:	1,453:	-	-	a/	a/
Others .....	d/ 846:	192:	303:	-	-	27:	7
Total .....	9,766:	7,617:	11,856:e/	14,659:e/	19,072:	10,214:	450
Bacon:							
United Kingdom ...	434,094:	384,135:	392,818:	-	-	58,954:	47,374
Others .....	138:	6:	0:	-	-	0:	0
Total .....	434,232:	384,141:	392,818:e/	383,699:e/	405,140:	58,954:	47,374
Hams:							
United Kingdom ...	11:	182:	4:	-	-	1:	0
France .....	3:	0:	f/	-	-	a/	a/
Germany .....	15:	38:	80:	-	-	104:	118
Others .....	g/ 12:h/	17:	15:	-	-	14:	43
Total .....	41:	237:	99:e/i/	527:e/i/	1,194:i/	119:i/	161
Lard:							
United Kingdom ...	3,527:	1,861:	3,928:	-	-	14:	0
Germany .....	23,430:	24,669:	24,311:	-	-	3,463:	2,698
Czechoslovakia ...	30:	325:	185:	-	-	j/	j/
Others .....	26:	28:	303:	-	-	1:	0
Total .....	27,063:	26,883:	28,727:e/	23,241:e/	19,232:	3,478:	2,698

Compiled from Denmark's Vareindførsel og-Udførsel 1935-1937; and Vareomsætningen, February 1940.

a/ If any, included in "Others." b/ If any, included with Germany since April 1, 1939. c/ Includes heads and feet. d/ Includes export of 559,000 pounds to France. e/ Not available by countries. f/ Less than 500 pounds. g/ Includes exports of 4,000 pounds to Morocco and 3,000 pounds to British Malay. h/ Includes exports of 6,000 pounds to the United States. i/ Includes pork not fresh. j/ If any, included with Germany since October 1938.

NETHERLANDS: Exports of hogs, pork, and lard by countries,  
annual 1935-1939 and January-March 1939 and 1940

Item and principal country of destination	Year ended December 31					Jan.-Mar.	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1939	1940
					Prel.	Prel.	Prel.
Hogs, live:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head	head
Switzerland .....	a/	2:	7:	-	-	-	-
Germany .....	a/	a/	30:	-	-	-	-
Others .....	1:	b/	b/	-	-	-	-
Total .....	1:	2:	37:	b/	b/ c/	b/ c/	b/ c/
Pork, fresh:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Belgium-Luxemburg ...	1,701:	2,062:	48:	697:	a/	0:	0
France .....	a/	a/	a/	0:	123:	40:	0
Germany .....	6:	101:	36:	3,685:	a/	0:	0
Italy .....	a/	a/	3,798:	0:	a/	0:	0
Others .....	6:	118:	5:	0:	36:	0:	0
Total .....	1,713:	2,281:	3,837:	4,382:	159:	40:	0
Pork, salted, smoked, or dried, and bacon:							
United Kingdom .....	57,951:	55,529:	55,641:	58,314:	73,415:	18,975:	15,185
Belgium-Luxemburg ...	77:	494:	767:	296:	346:	42:	18
France .....	262:	504:	228:	11:	a/	a/	24
Germany .....	18,459:	13,158:	13,871:	4,139:	8,968:	2,659:	441
Czechoslovakia .....	573:	503:	44:	154:	d/	d/	d/
Italy .....	39:	a/	303:	a/	a/	a/	a/
Others .....	647:	1,471:	602:	400:	477:	273:	55
Total .....	78,008:	71,659:	71,456:	63,314:	83,206:	21,949:	15,723
Lard, pure:							
United Kingdom .....	14,694:	2,715:	2,269:	331:	1,041:	719:	a/
Belgium-Luxemburg ...	3,250:	6,234:	5,729:	4,209:	1,484:	853:	333
Spain .....	87:	123:	1,383:	a/	a/	a/	a/
Portugal .....	23:	1,607:	83:	a/	a/	a/	a/
Gibraltar .....	470:	348:	359:	261:	302:	93:	a/
Germany .....	1,119:	662:	998:	1,155:	1,746:	276:	269
Czechoslovakia .....	4,872:	6,339:	4,699:	2,710:	d/	441:	d/
Others .....	2,650:	1,520:	2,058:	141:	2,305:	63:	42
Total .....	32,165:	19,548:	17,578:	5,807:	6,878:	2,445:	644
Neutral lard .....	414:	481:	658:	730:	472:	212:	0
Total pure and neutral .....	32,579:	20,029:	18,236:	9,537:	7,350:	2,657:	644

Compiled from Jaarstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, 1935-1938 and Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, December 1939 and ,arch 1939 and 1940. a/ If any, included with "Others." b/ Less than 500. c/ Not reported by countries in preliminary source. d/ If any, included with Germany since October 1938.

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